

fourth of the height of the third suborbital bone is left uncovered. My reason for supposing this fish may be *Opsarius malabaricus*, Jerdon, is that I found it very numerous, as Jerdon remarks, in "the streams that run from the Western Ghauts into North Malabar," and that it was the only species of the genus which I could find there, whilst the difference is that the *O. malabaricus* is said to have fourteen dorsal rays. If they are not the same, Jerdon has entirely overlooked this common species, which I think is very improbable; consequently D. 14 I believe to be a misprint for D. 10.

BARILIUS CANARENSIS.

Opsarius canarensis, Jerdon.

B. iii. D. 2/10. P. 15. V. 9. A. 2/13. C. 21. L. 1. 38. L. tr. 9/4.

Length of head $\frac{2}{9}$, of caudal $\frac{2}{9}$, height of body $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of head, more than one diameter from end of snout.

This species is very similar to the *B. gatensis*, C. & V., differing, however, in a few points: there are a smaller number of rays in the dorsal fin; the inferior lobe of the caudal is the longest; the lower jaw is less broad; and the dorsal commences midway between the snout and the base of the caudal.

Scales. Two and a half rows between the lateral line and the base of the ventral fins.

Colours. Greenish above with purple reflections, golden on the sides and beneath; a double row of large green spots along the sides as far as the base of the anal, when they become single; dorsal, caudal, and anal dark grey, with broad white margins.

Hab. Mangalore.

DANIO MALABARICUS.

Perilampus malabaricus, Jerdon (male).

Perilampus canarensis, Jerdon (female).

Are identical with *Danio micronema*, Bleeker. I obtained numerous specimens in the localities where Dr. Jerdon records having collected his. *Danio alburnus*, Heckel, is probably the same, the barbels having been overlooked.

4. List of Additional Species of Land and Freshwater Shells collected by Mr. E. Bartlett in Eastern Peru, with Descriptions of New Species. By HENRY ADAMS, F.L.S.

(Plate XXVII.)

Fam. MELANIIDÆ.

1. *PACHYCHEILUS HIANIS*, Lea.

2. *VIBEX (DORISSA) AQUATILIS*, Reeve.

Fam. AMPULLARIIDÆ.

3. POMUS SPIXII, D'Orb.
4. POMUS COLUMBIENSIS, Sow.
5. POMUS COLUMELLARIS, Gould.

Fam. HELICIDÆ.

6. SUCCINEA ELONGATA, Drap.
7. RUMINA (OPEAS) CUENCANA, Pfr.
8. RUMINA (OPEAS) MICRA, D'Orb.
9. CLAUSILIA (NENA) EPISTOMIUM, Kust.
10. SOLAROPSIS CASTELNAUI, Hupé.
11. AMMONOCERAS THOMASI, Pfr.
12. OPHIOGYRA ENTODONTA, Pfr.
13. BULIMUS OBLONGUS, Müll.
14. OTOSTOMUS (DRYMÆUS) STRIGATUS, Sow.
15. OTOSTOMUS (DRYMÆUS) SIMILARIS, Morie.
16. OTOSTOMUS (DRYMÆUS) SACCATUS, Pfr.
17. OTOSTOMUS (LEIOSTRACUS) RECTILINEARIS, Pfr.
18. OTOSTOMUS (LEIOSTRACUS) GUEINZII, Pfr.
19. TORNATELLINA (LEPTINARIA) ANTILLARUM, Shuttl.

Fam. LIMNÆIDÆ.

20. PLANORBIS (HELISOMA) TENAGOPHILUS, D'Orb.
21. PLANORBIS (HELISOMA) PEREGRINUS, D'Orb.
22. PLANORBIS (SPIORBIS) ANATINUS, D'Orb.

Fam. CYCLOPHORIDÆ.

23. CYCLOPHORUS CROSSEANUS, Hidalgo.
24. APEROSTOMA BARTLETTI, sp. nov. (Plate XXVII. figs. 1, 1a).
A. testa late umbilicata, depressa, solidiuscula, confertim plicatulo-striata, sub epidermide fulva albida, ad suturam albo fasciata; spira modice elevata, sutura impressa; anfr. 6, convexiusculis, ultimo circa umbilicum costa prominente instructo; apertura obliqua, subcirculari, intus albida; perist. continuo, recto, subacuto, superne angulatim producto, margine columellari subcanaliculato.
Operc. —?

Diam. maj. 21, min. 19, alt. 14 mill.

25. BOURCIERA FRASERI, Pfr.

Fam. HELICINIDÆ.

26. HELICINA (OLIGYRA) ZEPHYRINA, Ducl.

27. HELICINA (OLIGYRA) ROTUNDA, D'Orb.

Fam. PROSERPINIDÆ.

Genus CYANE, gen. nov.

Testa imperforata, helicinæformis, depresso-globosa, nitida; columella truncata; apertura sublunaris; perist. simplex, rectum.

In *Cyane* the base of the columella is truncate, instead of being furnished with a spiral plait, as in *Ceres* and *Proserpina*; and both the palatal and parietal laminæ are wanting. It appears to be intermediate between *Proserpina* and *Proserpinella*, in which latter genus, according to Mr. Bland, the columellar margin is quite simple.

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28. CYANE BLANDIANA, sp. nov. (Plate XXVII. figs. 2, 2a.)

C. testa depresso-globosa, tenui, diaphana, nitida, concentricè minutissime et confertissime punctulato-striata, lutea vel fulva; spira convexo-conoidea, apice obtuso, sutura distincta; anfr. 5, vix convexis, ultimo basi paulo convexiore, medio excavato; apertura obliqua, sublunari; columella callosa, leviter arcuata, ad basin truncata; perist. recto, tenui.

Diam. maj. 8, min. 7, alt. $5\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Fam. UNIONIDÆ.

29. ANODONTA (LAMPROSCAPHA) TENEBRICOSA, Lea.

30. MONOCONDYLÆA (PLAGIODON) SEMISULCATA, sp. nov.
(Plate XXVII. fig. 3.)

M. testa transversa, ovato-trigona, solida, ventricosa, valde inæquilaterali; margine dorsali arcuato; margine ventrali sinuato; latere antico circulari; latere postico elongato, oblique ovato; umbonibus tumidis, incurvis, erosio; superficie valvarum concentricè rugose striata, ad aream medianam radiatim sulcata, epidermide subrugosa olivaceo-nigra induta; intus margurita alba et iridescente.

Long. 34, alt. 25, lat. 18 mill.

An example of this species, but of larger size (the result probably of age), and in which the radiating furrows on the valves are almost obsolete, was before obtained by Mr. Bartlett, and in the list of the shells then collected by him, which I communicated to the Society, was referred to by me, with doubt, as *M. (Plagiodon) isocardiodides*, Lea. On comparing, however, the specimens since obtained with Lea's figure and description in the Philadelphia 'Proceedings,' although possessing the same general character, they are, I consider, distinct, Lea's shell being much shorter compared with its altitude, and the surface of the valves being entirely smooth.